This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

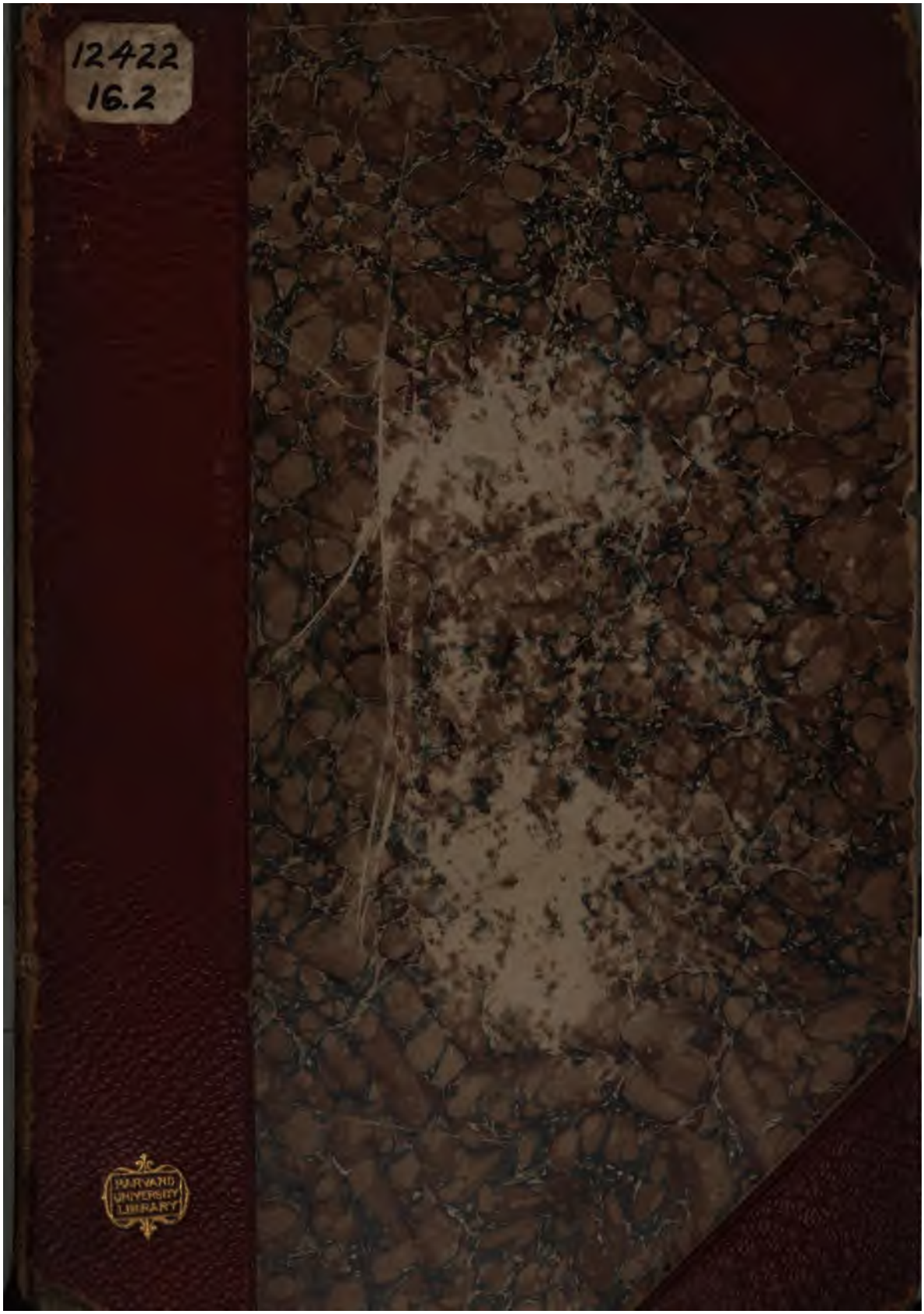
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

12422
16.2



HARVARD
UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY

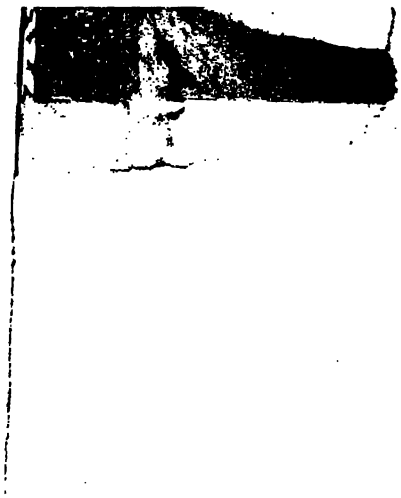
12422.16.2

Harvard College Library

FROM

Prof. G. L. Kittredge,

23 Oct. 1894.



CHAUCER'S
PRONUNCIATION

HEMPL

D C HEATH & CO

12482.16.2
2

Harvard College Library

FROM

Prof. G. L. Kittredge,
of Cambridge.

23 Oct. 1894.

CHAUCER'S

PRONUNCIATION

AND THE SPELLING OF THE

ELLESMERE MS

BY

GEORGE HEMPL PHD

PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

For out of olde feldes as men seyth
Cometh al this newe corn from yere to yere
And out of olde bokes in good feyth
Cometh al this newe science that men lere
Parlement of Fowles

BOSTON
D C HEATH & CO
1893

12482.16.2
822
29

Prof. G. L. Kittredge

COPYRIGHT
D C Heath & Co
1893

Argus Print
ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN

PREFACE.

There are various ways of reading Chaucer. Not a few attempt to read the works of the Middle-English poet as though they were written in the speech of to-day, and succeed in getting a disjointed jargon that is neither poetry nor prose. Others pronounce the vowels approximately as in German, and, slipping in or leaving out enough e's to give a passable rhythm, revel in the glamour of a bogus antiquity. Still others, and they mostly foreigners, strive, with more or less success, to attain a scientific reproduction of the speech of the poet. It is my pleasant duty each year to introduce a hundred odd students to the study of Chaucer; and, much as I despise the naïve and the capricious methods of reading the poet's works, I shrink from imposing a minute study of Middle-English phonology upon a class of undergraduate students, lest at the end of the brief time allotted the subject they find they have the shell but not the kernel.

Still, in these matters one is largely limited by the books in the market. The *Prolog* and *The Knight's Tale* doubtless form the most acceptable pieces for undergraduate students, though the *Tale* does get rather long before it ends; and the Morris-Skeat edition, in spite of its weaknesses, is the best text with a glossary. But the student is there referred to Skeat's edition of another poem for a treatment of the subject of pronunciation, and this is found to be based upon the idiosyncrasies of an inferior MS and to require the gentle correction of Prof. Skeat. I use the Morris-Skeat

book, but I have found that the introduction to the subject is made at a much more rapid pace and in a far more satisfactory manner by the aid of the marked texts in Sweet's *Second Middle-English Primer*. Sweet's excellent treatment of the pronunciation offers, however, unnecessary difficulties to non-philological students; while the choppy and inadequate presentation of the subject in Skeat's echo* of Sweet's Primer is quite unsatisfactory. I have therefore tried to meet the needs of my students in this little book, and shall use along with it Sweet's Primer, to be followed by the Morris-Skeat book.

My aim at first was to print but half a dozen pages; as it is, I have not put in anything that I do not try to have my young people master. Others may find it advisable to omit or postpone some sections. Still others may deem it necessary to neglect some of the distinctions I have made: to sound ę like ē or even ay like ey, and to pronounce the words in § 33, 2, and perhaps even those containing eu and ü as in MnE. Surely the failure to prolong double consonants (§ 39) need not be considered a serious matter in the case of the ordinary student. But I should think it folly to ignore the difference between ǫ and ō, which has its counterpart in MnE. The section treating of the Relation of ME Vowels to MnE Vowels is meant to be of practical use in acquiring the right pronunciation of the ME vowels, especially when the student uses an unmarked text.

I have taken pains to cite instances of nearly every word mentioned, if possible, in the *Prolog* or *The Knight's Tale*. The spelling is, with rare exceptions, that of the Ellesmere MS; the numbers refer to the lines in the Six-Text Edition, which for the *Prolog* accord with the numbering in Sweet and Skeat, and for *The Knight's Tale* will be found in brackets in Skeat's edition.

---

*School Edition of Chaucer's Prologue, Oxford, 1891.

I have stuck closely to the matter of spelling and pronunciation; but, should my treatment of the subject prove to be of use to others, I hope to find time to prepare an Introduction to the Study of Chaucer that will aim to meet the wants of American students.

GEORGE HEMPL.

Ann Arbor, October 1, 1893.

CONTENTS.

§ 1. Terms, Abbreviations, Signs, &c.

§ 2. General Remarks on ME Spelling, &c.

a) The Values of the Spelling ou ow.
b) " " " " " u.
c) The Use of y and o for i and u.
d) " " " y for initial i.
e) " " " y and w for i and u.
f) " " " v and u.
g) " " " I, J, and i.
h) The Differentiation of ę ǫ and ē ō.
i) The Pronunciation of g and j in French words.
k) " " " ch.
l) Nasal vowels.

§ 3. The Pronunciation of the Vowels.

§ 3. a, ā; ai or ay; au or aw.
§ 4. e, ē, ēi, ei or ey, ęi, ie, ye; ę; ęu, ū.
§ 5. i or y, ī or ȳ.
§ 6. o, ō, ou, ōu or ōw, ǫu; ǫ; oi or oy.
§ 7. u or w, ō; ou or ow = ū.
§ 8. ü, ū or ui = ǖ.
§ 9. Imperfect Rimes, &c.
§ 10. The Quantity of Vowels.

1) Lengthening in Open Syllables.

Note 1. The High Vowels not Lengthened.

Note 2. a) Words with Open and Closed Syllables.
b) Monosyllables of this kind.
c) Words ending in l, n, r, y.
d) Similar Shortening of Long Vowels.
2) Shortening of Vowel before More Consonants.
§ 11. The Relation of ME Vowels to MnE Vowels.
§ 12. General Changes.
§ 13. Short Vowels.
§ 14. Long Vowels.
§ 15. Diphthongs.
§ 16. Specific Changes.
§ 17. Shortening in Closed Syllables.
§ 18. Slurred Forms and Full Forms.
§ 19. Effect of *R* on Preceding Vowels.
§ 20. Effect of *L* and *W* on Neighboring Vowels.
§ 21. Dialectic and other Variants.
§ 22. The Loss of Vowels.
§ 23. Loss of Weak e.
1) When Adjoining Syllables Contain Weak e.
2) After an Unstressed Syllable.
3) In Words Having Little Stress.
4) Finally after Short High Vowels.
5) Finally in French Words in Stressed -ȳe, &c.
6) In the Ending -en.
7) Medially.
8) For Metrical Reasons.
9) Before a Word Beginning with a Vowel.
§ 24. Other Cases of Loss of Vowel.
1) In the Words: thē, nē, tō, &c.
2) In the Words: is, it, &c.
3) Between Similar Consonants, &c.
§ 25. The Pronunciation of the Consonants.
§ 26. c.
§ 27. ch.

§ 28. g.
§ 29. gh.
§ 30. j.
§ 31. h.
§ 32. Consonantal i and u.
§ 33. The Fricatives, f, s, th.
1) In Ordinary Words.
2) In Words often Unstressed.
Note 1. The Rune þ, and "ye" = the.
Note 2. Mn E -ther for ME -der.
§ 34. sh.
§ 35. r.
§ 36. wh.
§ 37. z.
§ 38. Silent Letters.
§ 39. Double Consonants.

TERMS, ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

§ 1. 1) A *voiced consonant* is one made while the vocal chords are vibrating: *b*, *l*, *w*, *g*, &c.

A *voiceless consonant* is one made while the glottis is wide open and the vocal chords silent: *p*, *s* in *so*, *t*, *f*, &c.

A *whispered consonant* is one made while the vocal chords are contracted but not put into vibration, like M^{n} E *is*, *his*, *with*, *of*, &c. at the end of a sentence, cf. § 33, 2.

If the tongue is pressed forward during the formation of a vowel, it is called a *front vowel*: e, i or y, ü; if drawn back, a *back vowel*: a, o, ǫ, u.

A vowel is said to be *low*, *mid*, or *high*, according as the tongue is lowered a good deal, but moderately, or very little: i, ü, and u are high vowels; ę and ǫ are low vowels; the rest are mid vowels. ę and ǫ are also called *open* vowels when compared with the *close* mid vowels ē and ō.

2) OE Old English (= "Anglo-Saxon").
ME Middle English.
M^{n} E Modern English.

The transition from OE to ME was in the 12th Century, that from ME to M^{n} E in the 15th century.

OF Old French.
M^{n} F Modern French.
E Ms The Ellesmere manuscript.
C The Complaint to Pity.
FA The Former Age.
P The Pardoner's Tale.

All other references are to the *Prolog* or *The Knight's Tale*, the numbers being those of the lines in the Six-Text Edition (also given in Sweet and Skeat).

3) Letters in italics are almost invariably phonetic signs; the following may need explanation:

ʃ the sound of sh in *she*.
tʃ " " " ch " *church*.
ʒ " " " s " *pleasure*.
dʒ " " " j and g in *joy, gin*.
æ " " " a in *hat*.
a " " " a in *artistic*.
ā " " " a " *art*.
au " " " ow in *now*.
ai " " " ai in *aisle*.
u " " " u in *full*.
ū " " " u in *rude*.
iū " " " u in *use*.
e " " " e in *met*.
ę " " " e in *there*.
ə " " " a in *idea*, § 4 Note.
ə̄ " " " e in *her*.
ɒ " " " u in *hut*.
ɔ " " " o in *what*.
ǫ " " " o in *or*.

For *ē* or *ei* and *ō* or *ou* cf. § 14 Note 1, also p. 17 ft. nt. and p. 18 ft. nt. For the ME letters with diacritical marks see §§ 3–8, 28,1.

> is a sign meaning "becomes" or "became."

GENERAL REMARKS ON ME. SPELLING, &c.

§ 2. In considering the spelling and pronunciation of Middle English we must remember that the language contained French elements incorporated with the native English; that the English of that time was in some respects like Old English and in others more like Modern English, while the French elements had come into the language from Old French and consequently were more like that than like Modern French; and, furthermore, that in Middle-English times the Old-French system of spelling was in vogue in England. Old French was, of course, derived from Latin, but essential changes had taken place in the pronunciation, and students who have learned Latin according to the Roman method of pronunciation will have to be very careful not to introduce this into Middle English. On the other hand, those that are familiar with Modern French pronunciation must guard against using this in Middle English.

(*a*) Thus the OE word ūt was pronounced just the same in ME as in OE, but as the sound of long *u* (MnE "oo" in "spool") was represented by "ou" in French, the word was spelled "out" in ME, which spelling has been retained in MnE though the long *u* has become the diphthong *au*. While ow was often used for ou (§ 2 *e*), the sound was just the same. But there was a diphthong in native words which too was spelled ou or ow; this may be distinguished from the long vowel by the fact that while the vowel has now become *au* (thou, how), the diphthong ou or ow is still pronounced

with an ō or ǫ sound (though 68, sōwed 685, thoughte 385). Dr Sweet's text also helps the learner by leaving the long vowel ou unmarked (thou) and printing the diphthong with an o before gh (thogh) and with a diacritical mark over or under the o in other situations (grōwen, sǫule).

NOTE. (*a*) Before gh, (1) the vowel *ū* is almost uniformly written ou (ynough 888) § 37; and (2) *u* is written o (drǒghte 2) § 7 and § 2 c; but (3) the diphthong *ou* is written not only ou (thoughte 385), but frequently o (oghte 660), and this spelling is uniformly employed by Sweet to avoid confusion with (1) above; § 6 ō. (b) Before n the u of ou = *ū* is often omitted (sęson 19, nācions 53), or indicated only by a mark over the n (ręsoñ condicioñ 37).

(*b*) The letter u (initially v, § 2 f) was, in accordance with French usage, often retained for short *u*, especially in closed syllables: ful 22, but 74, vntō 71, lusty (cf. however *c* below); but it was also used for the sound of "u" in French "just", "nature," &c., and is printed by Sweet ü (in imitation of German ü) when short, ū (ū would have been better) when long, and ů when it had acquired the sound of eu, § 4 N⁵.

(*c*) As i (which was generally not dotted) and u might easily cause confusion when written next other letters made of similar short straight lines (for ex., n, m, w, u = v), the French usage of writing o for u and y for i in such (and some other) situations was adopted (Sweet prints such an o with a curl above it, ŏ, to suggest a u): yǒnge sǒnne 7, wǒrthy 43, lǒued 45, sǒmtyme 65, bismǒtered 76, observe lǒuyere 80 but lusty in the same line; also cǒrages 11, cǒppe 134, cǒsyn 1234, sǒper 348; veyne 3, nyght 10, nyne 24, wyde 28, tyme 35, but usually, "wᵗ" (=with) 31, "in" 6. Similarly, I is sometimes used for i next nn: Inne 1618, wᵗ Inne 'within' 1669. (*d*) The letter y was also used for i initially (1) as a capital in proper names: ypocras 431, ypres 448, ypolita 1685, and (2) in participles: yrǒnne 8, ywroght 196, ybǫre 378. (*e*) The letters y and w were often used for i and u, especially

finally and next other vowels: ęuery 3, melodȳe 9, day 19, felaweshipe 26, yow 38, vnknǫwe 126, trōwe 155; also next n, m, w, u = v, &c.: veyne 3, Lyeys 58, slayn 63, knyght 43, wyped 133, ferthyng 134, pleyynge 1061, lyuen 335; and elsewhere: bawdryk 116, tretys 152.

(*f*) The letter v was used initially for v and the vowel u: veyne 3, verray 338, venerie 166, Vēnus 1918, vertū 4, vileynȳe 70, victǫrie 872, vnder 106, vs 411, vntō 225, vpon 1036, &c.; while u was used medially for both sounds: ęuery 3, deuout 22, deuyse 34, haue 35, reuerence 305, lyuen 335, &c. Medial v is rare in the E Ms: āventūre 25, ęverychǫn 31, avañce 246, envȳned 342, &c. Cf. note to *k* below. (*g*) The letter I was used not only as a capital i: I 34, It 155, &c., (cf. also *c* end); but also for the consonant j, both small and capital: Iüliān[340], Iuste 96, Ierusalęm 463, Ianglere 560, Ialous 1329, Iāpes 705, &c. J and i for j are rare in the E Ms: Jūno 1329, iāped 1729.

NOTE.—The fact that j occurred only initially and that initial v was in fact much more frequently a consonant than a vowel (see the examples above) led to their complete differentiation ("v" and "j" consonants, "u" and "i" vowels); this differentiation is also made by Sweet in his *Second Middle-English Primer* and generally by Skeat.

(*h*) To distinguish the open long e and o from the close, it is customary to print the former ę and ǫ and the latter ē and ō. It will, thus, be observed that not only a straight mark above a vowel, but also a hook under it, indicates a long vowel, but the hook also shows that the vowel is open. If, as is often the case, a long vowel is doubled in the Ms, there is no need of a long mark over it: degree 40, tō doon 78; but the hook is necessary if the vowel is open: brę̨th 5, gǫǫn 12. In the MSS and an unmarked text like Skeat's, both o and oo may stand for ō or ǫ, the doubling showing only that the vowel is long, and being only occasionally used.

(*i*) In OF "g" was pronounced *dʒ* before front vowels (e,

i or y), and this pronunciation was taken up into ME and is still retained; the learner must not be misled into using in ME the changed pronunciation of MnF. The letter j had the same pronunciation. (*k*) Similarly, "ch" had in OF, as well as in ME and MnE, the sound of *tʃ*, and lost the *t* only in MnF. MnE has more or less generally changed the pronunciation of a few of these words under the influence of MnF usage, for ex., chivalry; but the student of ME must take particular pains to preserve ch as in English *chip*. (*l*) He must also avoid bringing into ME the French nasal vowels for vowel + n or m; the most successful ME attempt at imitating what there was of this in OF seems to have been the au for nasal a in straunge 13, acordaunt 37, Alisaundre 51, daunce 96, &c.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE VOWELS.

§3. a was as in *artistic*: Whan that Aprille 1.
ā was as in *art*: bāthed 3, smāle 9.
ai or ay was as in *aisle*: day 19, cŏmpaignȳe 24.
au or aw was as in *sauerkraut*: straunge 13, lawe 309.

§4. e was as in *men*: yet 70, twenty 82.

NOTE 1. Unstressed e was pronounced as in German, or nearly like final a in Mn E (for ex., in *idea*) but weaker: soote 1, perced 2, engendred 4. The sound is printed *ə* in books on phonetics. It was, in fact, so weak already in ME times that it generally became quite silent in certain situations, cf. §23.

ē was as in *they**: swēte 5, slēpen.

NOTE 2.—So too e, ē, or ę preceded or followed by i or y (ie*, ye, ēi, ey, ęi, &c.): chief 1057, they 18, curteisię 46. But ie often = *i* + *ə*, or *i*, when final in French words, §[illegible]5; it = *i* + *e* in science 316, pācient 415, &c.; and consonantal *i* + *ə* in other cases, cf. §[illegible]32.

ę was as in *there*: brędth 5, węren ęsed 29.

* Really ē, ie, or ye were the long, close *e*-vowel, while ei, ēi, ęi were diphthongs ending in *i*. In Mn E all are pronounced as a diphthong (most distinctly so in southern England, about Philadelphia, &c.) or all are pronounced a pure *e*-vowel (so in Scotland and the larger part of the U. S., at least when not over-long, §14 Note 1); and it is hardly practicable to make general students distinguish the vowel from the diphthong in reading ME.

NOTE 3.—This sound occurs only before *r* in MnE and will require attention in other positions in ME. It is practically the sound of "*e*" in *met* prolonged. Cf. § 2 *h*. The poet sometimes rimes it with ē, cf. § 9.

ei, ey, &c., Note 2.

ēu or ęu = *e* + *u*, now common for *a* + *u* as a dialectic pronunciation of "ow" in *cow* &c.: rēule 173, fēwe 639, shęwe C 55.

NOTE 4.—Care must be taken not to substitute *iū* or *ū* for this sound, as in MnE. It is most readily acquired by putting one's self in the mood of mocking one who uses the dialectic pronunciation mentioned above; the standard *au* in *cow* is not the sound.

NOTE 5.—The same sound is to be given to u (also written eu, and printed ů by Sweet, § 2 *b*) in an open syllable in French words: vertů 4, vertůous 251, letůaries 426, Ihęsů 689. 698

§5. i or y was as in *pin*: Aprille with hise 1.

ı or y was as in *machine*: inspired 6, I 20, my 21.

NOTE.—Skeat generally prints y for the long vowel and i for the short, except in diphthongs.

For ie, &c., cf. § 4, Note 2. For unstressed i or y before a vowel cf. § 32.

§6. o was as in the New England dialectic pronunciation of *boat, road, stone*, &c., or like ǒ in German, French, &c., not like MnE "short o": of 2, holt 6, croppes 7.

For o(gh) cf. ō; for ǒ cf, § 7.

ō was as in *no**: anōther 66, tō doon 78. So too o or ou before gh (§ 2 *a* Note), and ō or ǫ with following u or w*: though 68, dǫugh, cough, trough, noght 768, and

* Really ō was the long close *o*-vowel; while o(u) before gh and ōu and ǫu were diphthongs ending in *u*. MnE has the long *o*-vowel or the diphthong for both (cf. § 14, Note 1), and it is hardly practicable to try to distinguish the ME vowel from the diphthong in ordinary classes.

verbs like foughten 62, thoughte 385, oghte 660, (a)bogh̄t wrogh̄t 3099; lǫwely 99, sǭwed 685.

ǫ was as in *broad*: spǫken ęverychǫn 31, mǫ sǫǫ 102. Cf. § 2 *h*.

oi or oy was as in *boy*: point 114, coy 119.

ǭu, ǫw, &c., cf. ǭ. For ou = long u, cf. below.

§7. u or w, also ǫ̆ (§ 2 *c*), was as in *put*: ful 22, duseyne 578, yelw, yǫ̆nge sǫ̆nne 7, drǫ̆ghte 2, dǫ̆ghty, but cf. § 2 *a* Note.

For ů cf, § 4, Note 5.

ou or ow was as in *soup*: houndes 146, sownynge 275, Plowman 529; before gh (§ 2 *a* Note) in ynough 888, Plough 887, bough 1980, swough 1979, slough, tough.

For ǭu ǫr cf. § 6 ǭ.

§8. ü was as in German Müller*, or short French "u": brüstles 556, Iüstice 314, süster 1820.

ū or ui was as in German grün*, or long French "u": nātūre 11, entūned 123, cūrious 196, Iūiān 340.

y = i, § 5.

NOTE.—It may be well to point out the chief difficulties that the student will meet in pronouncing the ME vowels: (*a*) Short *o* may be to him a new and difficult sound (§ 6), and he will have to remember that Sweet's symbol ǫ̆ — short *u* and not short *o* (§ 7). The vowel ü, too, is often found difficult to master (§ 8 and ft. nt.). (*b*) After learning the values of the ME vowels, he will still be prone to admit certain MnE modifications, for ex., to round the vowel a next l or w (§ 20), and to sound e, i, and u, before r as in MnE (§ 19 *b*). (*c*) He will want to sound eu as to-day, or substitute *au* (as in *cow*) for *eu* (§ 4 N4 and Preface p. 4). (*d*) After learning the correct pronunciation of long a, e, i, he will be apt to use it for short a, e, i, though thus departing from both ME and

* Ger. grün and Müller are like Eng. *green* and *miller*, but the lips are nearly closed—or "rounded"—during the formation of the vowel.

MnE usage. (*e*) He will be apt to confound ai ay with ei ey (§ 15 N and Preface p. 4), and ǫ with ō (§ 6, $_2h$, and Preface p. 4). (*f*) One is most apt to be careless with unstressed syllables, for example, to say tu dō for tō dō.

IMPERFECT RIMES, &c.

§ 9. Chaucer was a careful rimer but allowed himself certain liberties.

1) The open sounds occasionally rimed with the close, and the spelling was usually changed to suit: yęęr sōpēr 347, weel dęęl 367, lęne ysēne &c. 591, 660, twǫ dō 1039*, mǫ tō 2725, anǫn ydōn 1025, Sęę bē 60, spēche tęche 307, doggēre spęre 113. Similarly, ai and ei are occasionally rimed, and ai had doubtless begun to approach ei in popular pronunciation (the spelling generally rimes too): way (for wey) day 1413, 1481, &c., agayn playn (for pleyn) 1092, pleyn ageyn (for agayn) 1488, but agayn slayn 1741. And there are other impure rimes: al sendāl 440, wēl catel 540, mōneye twēye 703, fȳnde Inde P. 75. Different consonants are rarely joined in rime: sāuith Significāuit 662.

2) The pronunciation, and usually the orthography, of foreign names was fearlessly twisted to make it rime with native words or suit the metre: thus, usually Palamoun 1070, 1341, &c., but often Palamǫn 1014, 2118, &c.; Emelȳ'e 871, but Emē'lyā 1078; A'thēn(e)s 873, Athē'n(e)s 1194, A'thēnes 973; Perothē'us 1202, but P(e)rō'theus 1205 'Pirithous'.

3) Diversity of usage in pronunciation was put to use for the same purpose: usually yęue 223, but in rime yiue 225,

* "Two" must still have had ǫ: in the Knight's Tale "two" rimes with ō not more than twice (1039 and perhaps 1705) but with ǫ at least 13 times. Thus 1039 and (?) 1705 are impure rimes like dō sǫ 1195, doon ęchǫn, anǫn, gǫǫn 2655, 1025, 2675, 2963, tō mǫ 2725.

505; usually koude 130, but in rime kouthe 390; usually grǫue 1478, 1481, 1505, &c., in rime grẹue 1495, 1507, &c.; there being a dearth of rimes for "live", "grove", &c. Regularly nǫnes but nǫnys to rime with nǫn is 523.

THE QUANTITY OF VOWELS.

§ 10. The quantity of the OE vowels remained the same in ME except that—

1) Vowels in stressed open* syllables became long: mā-ken 9, ǫpen 10, hāre 191, męte 127, spęke 462.

NOTE 1.—The high vowels i and u (§ 1) generally remain short: cŏme 23, wŏne sŏne 335, pp. write 161 (the infinitivę had original ı, 96) riden 48, cŏmen 671, prikyng 191, lŏuede 444, lyue 583. As final -e in these cases was silent (§ 23,4), the i, u, was in a closed syllable.

NOTE 2.—(*a*) Often the inflection or use of a word presents some open* and some closed syllables and consequently both long and short vowels: smāle 9, smal 153. (*b*) If the closed syllable constitutes a monosyllable, it sometimes prevails, that is, the vowel remains short throughout and the following consonant is doubled before another vowel: god 1665, goddess 1800, goddesse 1904. (c) If the closed syllable is in a word of more than one syllable (particularly words ending in l, n, r, and i or y), the closed syllable or the open prevails according as the one or the other happened to be most in use in each particular case; usually it was the closed syllable that prevailed: many ǫǫn 317 but, with consonantal y, many a 60, 212, &c., so bisy a 321, bisier 322, studie 303, 438, berye merye 208, bod′yes 942, 944, but bodȳ′es 997. But the open syllable and long vowel prevailed in ǫpen 10, ęvene 83, &c. (*d*) Occasionally a long vowel is shortened under the same circumstances: crīst 698, but cristen 55.

*A syllable that ends in a vowel is called an *Open Syllable*; one that ends in a consonant, a *Closed Syllable*. A single consonant belongs to the following syllable. Open syllables: tō the roo-te (but the and -te are unstressed); closed syllables: of March hath per-ced..

2) A long vowel in a closed* syllable usually became short if another consonant was added: wȳs 68, but wysdōm 865, clęne 133, but clensę 631; still mental association could nullify this rule: clęnnesse 506.

*Cf. ft. nt. p. 23.

RELATION OF ME. VOWELS TO MnE. VOWELS.

§ 11. English has always shown a greater tendency to change the sound of its vowels than to change that of its consonants; consequently the pronunciation of the ME vowels differs more than that of ME consonants does from MnE usage.

GENERAL CHANGES.

§ 12. The general changes that have taken place in the pronunciation of English vowels since ME times may be briefly stated as follows. Observe that the ME spelling is often retained in MnE.

Short Vowels.

§ 13. *a* > *æ*: man 43, bigan 44.

e remains *e*: yet 70; wente 78.

i " " *i*: in 19, riden 48.

ü > *ʊ*: Caunterbŭry 27, sŭbtilly 610.

u usually > *ʊ*: Vnder 105, lŏued 45, ffustiăn 75; but often remains *u* between a labial consonant and l: ful 22 wŏlf 513.

o > *ɔ* or *a*: on 21, of 54, for 13, God 533.

Long Vowels.

§ 14. *ā* > *ē* or *ei* (spelled "a"): bāthed 3, pāle 205.

ē & *ę* > *ī* or *ij* (spelled "e", "ee", or "ea"): mē ęch 39, slēues 93.

ī > *ai* (spelled "i" or "y"): rīden 45, thȳ 1283.

ū̄ (printed ū by Sweet when not written ui or uy) > *iŭ* or *iuw* : lūce 350, suyte 2873.

ū (spelled ou or ow) > *au*: out 45, oure 62, gowne 93, how 284.

ō (§ 2*h* end) > *ū*: bootes 203, tō dō 942.

ǫ (§ 2*h* end) > *ō* or *ou*: ǫpen 10, sǫ 11, shǫǫn 198.

NOTE 1.—In other words, there is little change in the short vowels, while all the long vowels have changed and tend to become diphthongs, especially in England, the long vowels (particularly ī and ū, not so generally ē and ō) still being common in Scotland and the United States. Cf. p. 17 ft. nt., p. 18 ft. nt.

NOTE 2.—Observe particularly that ME ō > MnE ū (though still spelled "o" or "oo"), and ME ǫ > MnE ō (spelled "oa" or "o–e"). The word ǫ or ǫn 'one' and all its derivatives have the vowel ǫ, though their MnE equivalents show various irregularities: ǫ 304, ǫǫn 317, nǫǫn 210, anǫn 32, allǫne 1633, ǫǫnly 1373.

Diphthongs.

§15 *ai* and *ei* > *ē* or *ei*: mayde 69, gay 74, grēye 152, deyntee 168, seint 173.

oi remains *oi*: point 114, oystre 182.

au > *ǫ*: ytaught 127, sauce 129, drawe 396.

eu (or ū) and *ü* > *iū* or *iuw*: nēwe, 176, rēule 173, Mūwe 349, vertūous 515, stātūre 83, Jūliān 340.

ou > *ō* or *ou*: though 68, bǫwe 108, grōwe 156.

NOTE.—Observe that ai and ei, though now pronounced alike, were distinguished in ME; in fact, we now sometimes write "ai" or "ay" for "ei": feith 62, seint 173, streit 174. Observe also that ME au was a phonetic spelling, as in Latin and German, and had not yet gotten the vowel sound it has in MnE.

For *ē*, *ō*, *iū*, or *ei*, *ou*, *iuw*, see §14 Note 1.

SPECIFIC CHANGES.

§ 16. There are many less general changes, that is, such as effect only a number of the words containing a certain vowel; but it would be out of place here to point out more than three or four of the most important.

§ 17. Vowels in closed* syllables (and, by analogy, in related open ones), are sometimes shortened, particularly before dentals, that is, consonants made with the tip of the tongue (d, t, th, n): brę̄d dę̄d 147, stę̄de 231, rę̄de 90, hood 103, wood good 183, blood 635; brę̄th 5, dę̄th but hę̄th 605, seith 178, seyde 219, dooth 171; hQQte 97, leet 128; Mōnthe 92, wȳnd 170, after *r* in frę̄end 299 but not fę̄end; heeld 176; book 185, look 289, took 303. Observe the shortening of ō before -ther: anōther 66, brōther 529; and of Q before -ng: lQnge 93, strQng 239.

§ 18. Lack of stress gives rise to slurred forms by the side of the full ones: my 21 now strong *mai* and weak *mi* or *ma*; sometimes one (often the weak) form prevails: been 85, strong *bin* in England, weak *bin* in America: sayde 70, generally weak *sed*; you 34, the strong *jū* > *jau* in early MnE as thou > *thau* § 14, but weak you C 108 (= *ju*) supplanted strong *jau*, and when it was stressed it got a long vowel *jū* (now often *iū*), that is, the very pronunciation the ME strong form had; in koude 94 the weak *u* has prevailed; observe weak *have* with *æ*, but stressed *behave* with *ē*; any and many now have *e* but stressed *manifold* has the regular *æ*.

NOTE.—If a syllable that was or might be stressed in ME is now unstressed, its vowel is not what would be expected by §§ 13–15, but usually the obscure vowel *ə*: licour 3, mencioun 893, frēdōm 46, Squīēr 97, licenciāt 220, visāge 109.

§ 19. The sound *r* has always much affected preceding vowels; the chief cases are:—

(*a*) Before *r* and another consonant, *e* > *a*, later *ā* (cf. *b* below): sterue 1144, darknesse 1451, hertely 762, ferther 36, ferthyng 255, sterres 268, yerde smerte 268, Dertemouthe 389, werre 47, see 2 and (*e*).

*Cf. ft. nt. p. 23.

NOTE.—In most classical words the *e* was retained or restored, and later (according to *b* below) changed to ə̄: serued 187, certeyn 375, mercy, 950, seruants 101. But even in these cases the rule (*e* > *a*) prevailed among the uneducated; and in a few usage varies, so Serġeant 309, Clerk 285, &c., while we distinguish between "parson" (personē 478) and "person" (persǫne 521).

(*b*). Before *r* (but see note above)—

a > *ā*: Arm 393, barre 1075, and those in (*a*).

ai, *ei* (and sometimes ę) > ę: faire 94, preyēres 231, thęr 34, ęr 255.

e, *i*, *u*, *ü* > ə̄ : serued 187 (cf. note above), first 44, curteisīe 46, purchās 256, wŏrthy 47, wŏrld 176, Sūrġerȳe 413.

NOTE.—But if there is no consonant other than y before a following vowel, the *a* regularly (§ 13) becomes *æ*: carie 130, mariāġe 212; and *e* remains *e*: berye merye 207.

(*c*) Observe the abnormal MnE vowel after *r* in brǫǫd 155, grętt 203.

§ 20. A following *l* and a preceding *w* have in many cases rounded the vowel *a* or *ā* to *ɔ* or *ǫ*: smāle 9, al 10, yfalle 25, palfrey 207, was 43, what 40, werre 47 (*e* had become *a* by (*a*) above), so were 555. Be very careful not to introduce this pronunciation into ME.

§ 21. The standard form of to-day is not always the regular descendant of the form usual in Chaucer, but has been changed for some special cause or is a dialectic variant; hence the form shown by the modern word is not what would be expected by §§ 13–15: gęte 291, snēwed 345, trōuthe 46, embrǫuded 89, bār 105, gretteste 120, lenger 330, hēng 160, yęue 223 (Chaucer uses yiue for a rime 225).

THE LOSS OF VOWELS.

§ 22. An unstressed vowel may be lost, particularly if next another vowel or a weakly stressed syllable. This is most apt to happen to the unstressed vowel that is produced with least displacement of the tongue, namely *ə*, written e in ME as in German, cf. § 4 Note 1.

NOTE.—Words that only occasionally lose final *e*, retain it at the end of a verse; the student will need to exercise special caution in this matter.

Loss of Weak E.

§ 23. Unstressed e is generally silent under the following circumstances:—

1) When two adjoining syllables contain weak e, one e only is sounded: lŏued(e) 166, sēmed(e) 39, bismŏt(e)red or -er(e)d 76, feth(e)res 107, fyng[e]res 129, neu(e)re or neuer(e) 70, wedded[e] 868 (cf. ten Brink top p. 140; thęr has evidently been lost before the "the").

2) After an unstressed syllable that may bear the stress: pilgrim(e)s 26, ma'ner[e] 71 but manē're 140. (In bod'yes 942, 944, &c., i or y is consonantal and not syllabic, cf. § 32.) Similarly after secondary stress: shirrēu(e) 359.

3) In words that ordinarily have little stress, for ex., prepositions, possessives, demonstratives, auxiliary verbs, &c.: befor(e), thęr(e), hęr(e), his(e) 1, our(e) 34, hir(e) 139, and the other possessives, swich(e) (unless adjective plural) and which(e) (unless adjective plural or after "the") 40, 578, and

sŏm(e) and this(e) 701, 2570; regularly węr(e) 23, nęr(e) 875, often hau(e) 35, 886, hadd(e) 64, 146 (but hadde 164, &c.), koud(e) 130 (but koude 95).

4) When final in words having a short high vowel (i, u) followed by a single consonant: sŏn(e), wŏn(e) 1040, often lŏu(e), and the past participles driu(e), writ(e), cŏm(e) 77, &c. (but also driuen, cŏmen 671, &c.); usually sounded in infinitive cŏme, yiue for yiuen, &c.

5) Usually in French words ending in stressed -ye, -aye, -eye, &c.: vileyn$\bar{y}$(e) 70, curteisī(e) 132, remedī(e)s 475, but fantas$\bar{y}$e FA 51, and probably not at the end of a verse: mel-od$\bar{y}$e 9, scōleye 302, &c. For unstressed -ye cf. § 27.

6) In the ending -en after a vowel or l or r: yshǫrn 589, bǫrn 87, woln, hān, leyn, slayn 63, &c.

7) Occasionally medially: usually sēmely 123, 136, occasionally seem(e)ly 751 and always seemliest, usually nāthelęęs 35, 2472, and trēwely 761, 1268, &c., but trēw(e)ly 481, &c., also lyu(e)ree 363, sŏu(e)reyn 67, nām(e)ly 1268. The medial *e* is always silent in for(e)ward 829, eu(e)ry 3, 6, 15, &c., and usually in ęu(e)rich 241.

8) Occasionally in other cases, where the metre requires its silence, especially before a weak syllable followed by a heavily stressed one: lŏu(e)d for lŏued(e) before weak pronouns 206, 334, &c., belŏu(e)d and 215, lŏu(e)st my 1581, fall(e)th nat 1669, nǫbl(e) ensample 496, delyu(e)r(e) and 84, pēpl(e h)is āpes 706, ǫu(e)r al thęr 249, 547, ęu(e)r (h)ē kan 588, 622; also gown(e) 93, t$\bar{y}$m(e) 102, &c.

9) Before a word beginning with a vowel (a silent h is, of course, not counted), final e is elided: see the examples in lines 382–3, also morw(e) a 334, Aristotl(e) and 295, festn(e h)is 195, ordr(e h)ē 214, 220, Alisaundr(e hē) 51 (in tendre herte 150 and the like, the h is stressed and not silent, and the -e is therefore not elided), fith(e)ī(e) or 296, ęu(e)r(e h)is 335, 343, &c.

(*a*) The -e of ne 'not' (for nē 'neither' see § 24) was always elided: N(e) I n(e) axe 2239, nys 901, I nam 1122, n(e h)ath 923, and with lost w: nęre 875, nas, n(e w)ōlde 550. (*b*) The -e of 'the' was almost always elided: th(e) ūsāge 110, thilke 182, thencręęs 275, &c.; the -ē of thē 'thee' occasionally, cf. § 24.

Other Cases of Loss of Vowel.

§ 24. 1) Occasionally the final vowel of a weakly stressed monosyllable was elided before another (especially an unstressed) vowel: m(ē) awręke C 11, t(ō) abȳden 927, t(ō h)ave 2239. The ē of nē 'neither' is usually retained: nē of estaat nē āge 2592; but it may be elided.

2) The i of weak "is" was frequently dropped, especially after "that" and "this", as in M^{n}E: that (i)s 180, thi(s i)s 1091, pouertē (i)s C 35. Similarly, it = I it 829.

3) A weak vowel is apt to fall out, especially if preceded and followed by the same consonant: in (a)nōther 1401, th(e) thrǫte 2458; par(i)sshe 491 (but parisshe 494), pos(i)tif 1167, the Latin Si(g)n(i)ficāuit 662, usually ben(e)d(i)citee 2115 (but benedicite 1785), always Ier(u)salęm 463. Observe Caun'terb(ü)ry 16, 22, with silent ü and stress as in present British English, but Caun'terbü'ry 27 with ü and American stress.

THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE CONSONANTS.

§ 25. In general the consonants were pronounced in ME as in MnE; it will be most necessary to observe the following points in learning ME pronunciation.

c.

§ 26. As in MnE, c was back (or gutteral), = *k*, before consonants and back vowels (a, o, ǫ u): crulle 81, acordaunt 37, caas 585, curteisīe 132; and front (or palatal), = *s**, before front vowels (e, i or y): spāce pāce 36, Prūce 53, certeinly 235, Maunciple 567. For ci + vowel, see § 32 Note. So sc before a front vowel (probably also in sclendre 587) was sounded *s*: science 316, conscience 142, cf. § 32 Note.

ch.

§ 27. Old-English *c* before old front vowels had also become palatal and was sounded *tʃ* (similarly Latin *c* in some cases); as this sound was written "ch" in French (chiualrīe 45, Chapeleyne 164), it was also written ch in native English words: ęverychǫn 31, whiche 40, swich 43. Double ch was written cch: recchelęęs 179, wrecche 931.

ME ch must never be pronounced *ʃ*, or like English sh, as is done in MnF, cf. § 2 *k*; nor like *k*.

---

*This *s*-sound of c occurs only in French words; Latin c before front vowels became palatal, this became *ts* (as still in German) and this became *s* (as in French and English).

g.

§ 28. 1) ME, like MnE, g was regularly front (or palatal), that is, = *dʒ*, as in *gin*, when before a front vowel (e, i or y) in a word from the French: ġentil 72, ġypoun 75, Aġe 82, barġe 410, haberġeoun 76 (in which the e is silent); also in some native words; senġen, eġġe, FA 19, &c. This g Sweet prints with a dot above it, to suggest j.

2) Elsewhere g was back (or guttural), like *g* in *go*— French: glǫrie 870, gŏuernyng 599; English: God 533, gǫǫn 450, Syngynge 91, gesse 82, bigynne 428, gręce 135, drŏgges 426, legges 591, daggere 392. The g from older gu in a few French words is also guttural: gīse 663, gȳ(d)e 1950, gȳle 2596; also in ger- from gr-: gerner 593, Gernāde 56.

NOTE 1.—Thus g was not yet silent in long, sing, &c., but pronounced just as it still is in *longer*, *finger*, &c.: yŏnge 7, lǫngen 12, syngynge 91.

NOTE 2.—The g of gn was already silent: dīgne 141, sīgne 226, cŏmpaignȳe 24. In a few cases the g has been restored in MnE through classical influence: *dignity* from ME dignitee.

gh.

§ 29. ME gh was a back (or guttural) sound after back vowels (a, o, u): ytaught 127, ynogh 373, thoughte 385; and a front (or palatal) sound before front vowels (e, i or y): knyght 72, wight 280, heigh (or hīgh) 1065. The sounds and their use are just the same as those of German ch in Buch and in ich. They may be heard and learned by whispering *koo* and *kee* and dwelling on the sound following the *k*.

NOTE 1.—ME gh is usually dropped between vowels, a preceding i or u being then written y or w (§ 2 *e*): heigh 316, plural and adverb hȳe 2463, 271 (whence, by analogy, singular hȳ 306), hȳer 399; ynogh 373, pl. ynowe; compare German hoch, but hohe and höher with silent h.

NOTE 2.—In MnE gh has become silent (igh becoming ɪ and and then ai: nyght 10) or f: ynogh 373.

j.

§ 30. Latin j had in OF become *dʒ*, which sound it has retained in English in words derived from the French (avoid the Mn F sound *ʒ*): Iūliān 340, Iolitee 680, Iāpes 705. For the spelling see § 2 *g*.

h.

§ 31. H was sounded as it is to-day. It was silent:—

1) In some words from the French-Latin: hostelrȳe 23, honour 46, honeste 246; but sounded in French words from Celtic, &c.: harneised 114.

2) After t in foreign words (cf. § 33_3); also in Ihęsū 698, Iohn P106.

3) As to-day in unaffected speech, in unstressed words not beginning a clause: hē 45, 51, his(e) 1, 5, 8, hym 102, hem 31, hath 18, hadde 64; and in cases like shuld(e)r (h)angynge 2163, cf. the cases in § 32.

NOTE.—Silent *h* has been restored in MnE pronunciation in some words, for ex., *humble*, *humor*, &c.

Consonantal i and u.

§ 32. 1) Before unstressed e, unstressed i, or y, is usually unsyllabic, u occasionally so—English: berye merye 207, bisier 322, lŏuyere 80, tarien 2820, lădyes 898, 991, 999, but lādy'es 996; Wylu(gh) Elm 2420, yel(o)w as 675; French: Apothecāries 425, myscarie 513; perpetuelly 1024, and with elided -e (§ 23): glǫri(e) and 870, 917, victǫri(e) and 872, 916, victǫri(e) of 1235, solitāri(e h)ē 1472, contrāri(e) of 1667, 3057, studi(e h)ē 1530, lili(e) vpon 1036, in: Yif mē the vic'tǫrie I as'ke thee nāmǫǫre 2420, -ie I = consonantal y; statū(e) of 2265, 975. In hostelrȳe 23, curteisīe 46, &c., the ɪ is stressed; in conscience 526, pācient 415, &c., the e is often stressed.

2) Before other vowels, i or y is most commonly syllabic, the following vowel being capable of stress: nācions 53, cordiāl 443, Religioun 477; still, specially 15, glǫrious 1955, with consonantal i.

NOTE—Avoid giving to i in this situation the modern sound of *ʃ* or *ʒ*: specially 15, cordiāl 443.

f, s, th.

§ 33. 1) The fricatives f, s and th were voiceless (as in *off, so, thick,*): hymself 219, ful sēmeely 123, inspīred 6, ǫǫth 120, thynketh 37, brę̄th 5; and so in compounds, &c.: bifel 19, yfalle 25;—except between two vowels or a vowel and a voiced consonant, and then they were voiced (as in *of, rose, the*) and f was usually written u: so u in hymseluen 184, siluer 115, s in rȳse 33, ęsed 29, th in bāthed 3, oother 113, wŏrthy 43.

2) Fricatives are now voiced in unstressed syllables and words. Such forms as quod 1224 and bidęne, for queth and bī the ęne, show us that this voicing had begun in late ME; but the d as clearly shows that the voiced fricative was not yet used in stressed forms (London *Academy*, April 25, 1891). We are therefore justified in assuming that when unstressed (that is, in suffixes and in weak forms of such words as his 8, 47, as 49, 69, was 32, 68, is 229, with 79, 81, of 2, 82, than 42, 98, thęr 34, 43, this 36, 64, that 41, 45, the 2, 44 and nāthelę̄s 35), fricatives were voiced (or at least whispered, § 1), but were voiceless when stressed, and so in monosyllables in rime (his 55, 73, as 20, 34, 89, was 47, 51, is 4, 69, with 1, 5, 31, of 2676, though 68, thęrtō 48, that 1, 36, 43, the 38, they 59, 81). This distinction between voiced "with" (*with all'*) and voiceless "with" (*with' them*) is still made by many Americans. The voicing of unstressed wh- probably began later.

3) Foreign th had the sound of *t* (as it still has in *thyme*, *Thomas*, and the familiar *Art(h)*, *Lut(h)*, *T(h)om*, for *Arthur* &c.) and had not yet succumbed to the influence of the more frequent native fricative spelled th: Apothecāries 425, Scithia 867, Athēnes 873, Thēbes 939; at times it was spelled t: Cartāge 404, Trāce 1638, trǫne 2529.

NOTE 1.—The old þ for th in native words is rare in the E MS: þt = that 68, 146, þe = the 171, &c. This form of "the" was in time corrupted in writing to something like "ye" and later so printed—but never so pronounced!

NOTE 2.—Many words with -ther in MnE, had -der in ME: fāder 100, hider 672. thider 1263, gadrede vs tōgidre 'gathered us together' 824.

sh.

§ 34. The sound of *ſ* was spelled sh or sch, sh in the E MS. For double sh cf. § 39 end.

r.

§ 35. R was probably distinctly trilled with the tip of the tongue, finally as well as elsewhere.

wh.

§ 36. Wh was distinguished from w, as is still done in the larger part of America: whistlynge wȳnd 170. Cf. § 33,2 end.

z.

§ 37. Z was pronounced as in MnE, but was rarely used: Zephirus 5, duszeyne 578.

Silent Letters.

§ 38. The k of kn- and the l of -lk, &c., did not become silent until long after ME times; and the w of wr was still sounded, either separately or as a rounding, or labialization, of the following r (as is now done by many speakers in sounding initial r): knyght 43, knȳues 233, folk 12, Palmeres

13, shŏlde 249, wŏlde 255, but *could* (koude 130) had not yet assumed l by analogy to these.

Double Consonants.

§ 39. Double consonants were really double, that is, they were held, or prolonged, not repeated; in M^{u}E we pronounce such consonants as though single: croppes sŏnne 7, yrŏnne 8. In some French words double consonants were sounded single: Assĭse 314, excellence 311, offĭce 292. Double k was usually written kk, not ck: nekke 238, lokkes 677. Double palatal g was written gg and not yet dg: abregge allegge 2999. Double ch was written cch and not yet tch, cf. below. ff was one way of writing capital F: fful 47, 52, fflaundres 86, &c. Digraphs usually double only the first letter: cch, ssh: wrecche 931, 1106, fresshe 90, flessh 147, Asshen 1302. Sh is always doubled medially and finally; but perhaps this was still a phonetic spelling for *s* + *ſ*. When final, double consonants were usually written single: al 10, alle 26. But englissh 265, &c., as above.

CORRIGENDA.

p. 12, below, read 'a in *what*', not 'o in *what*'.
p. 14, Note, line 2, read § 7, not § 37.
p. 15, (*g*), line 3, read Iūliān 340.
p. 17, § 4, line 2, read 'slēpen 10'.
N², line 3, read § 23, not § 18.
line 5, read § 32, not § 27.
p. 18, § 5, line 2, read inspīred.
Note, last line, read § 32, not § 27.
p. 19, § 7, last line, read Qu, not Qr.
§ 8, line 4, read Iūliān.
p. 20, line 2, read § 2 *h*, not ₂*h*.
last word should be 'dō', not 'do'.
p. 21, § 9, 2, line 2, read 'them', not 'it'.
p. 25, line before last, read *ṻ*, not *ü*.
p. 26, Note 1, line 3, read 'the long vowels *ī* and *ū* (not so generally *ē* and *ō*) still.'
§ 15, line 5, cross out 'and *ü*'.
line 6, cross out 'stātūe 83, Jūliān 340.
p. 30, 5 end, read § 32, not § 27.

This book should be returned to the Library on or before the last date stamped below.

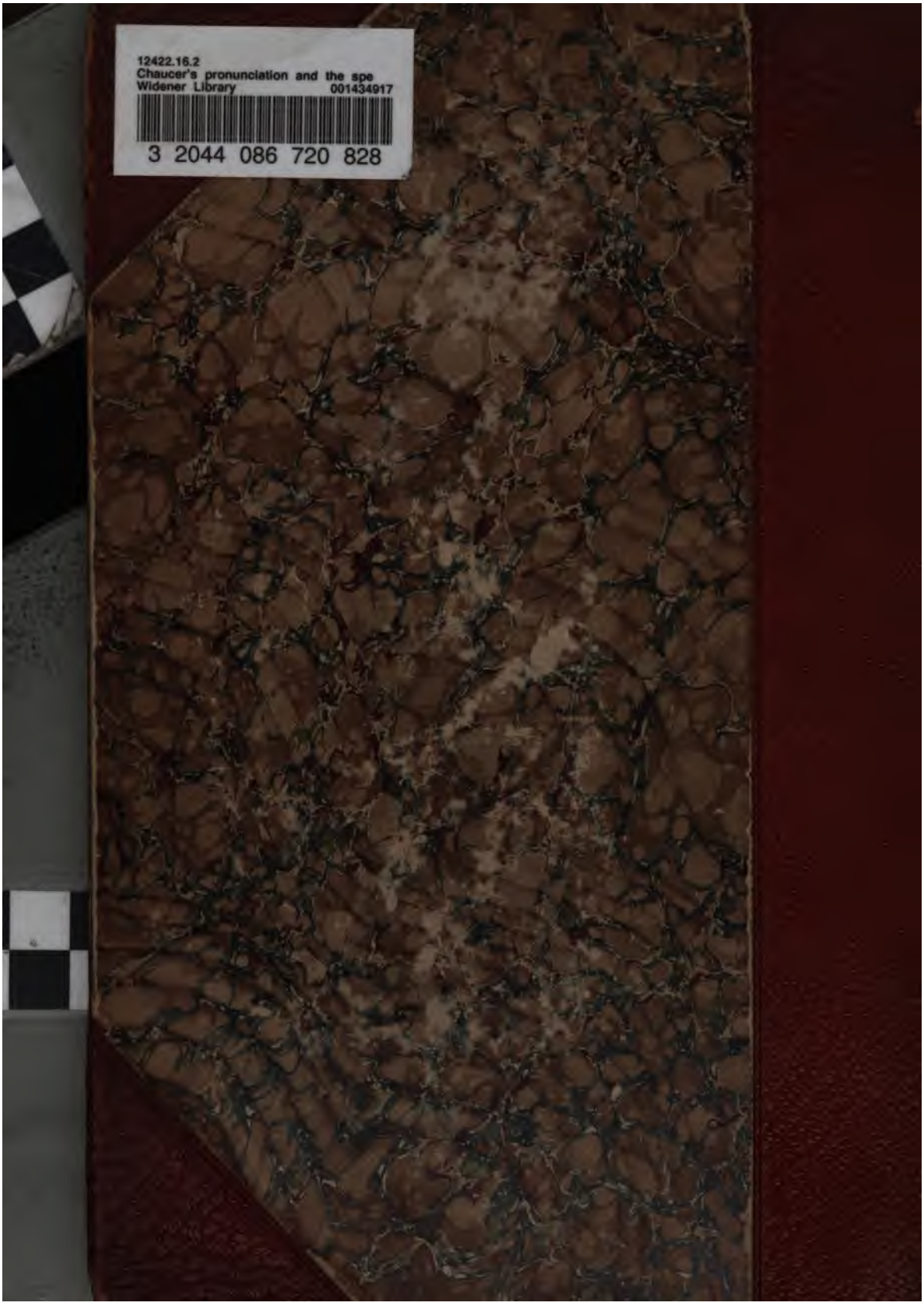
A fine is incurred by retaining it beyond the specified time.

Please return promptly.

DUE JAN '72 H

3222800

CANCELLED


12422.16.2
Chaucer's pronunciation and the spe
Widener Library 001434917
3 2044 086 720 828